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thicket, but they have been observed in the Thicket by recognized naturalists, and there is even more positive proof.

Some years ago the editor of a weekly newspaper in Kountze printed a picture of the big woodpecker and a report that it probably was extinct. Later a hunter from the depths of the Thicket walked into the office of editor Archer Fullingim and laid a dead bird on the desk.

"I knew you wouldn't believe me unless I brought one in," he said.

It was an ivory-billed woodpecker without doubt. And the hunter added: "You needn't feel bad about it. There are plenty more in the tight-eye thicket if you know where to find them."

In all, some 300 bird species can be found in the Big Thicket. It lies on the dividing line between the great flyway of the Mississippi Valley and the migration route along the curve of the gulf through Mexico. As a result, most bird species of the United States can be seen there during migration seasons.

This crossroads of bird life sometimes offers rare combinations. The ruby-throated hummingbird of the Eastern States is often seen with western hummingbirds, resident and migrant warblers are constantly confusing.

The roadrunner, the pisanio or chaparral cock of the south Texas brush country, is not uncommon. The scissor-tailed flycatcher, more adapted to open prairie than wooded swamps, is equally common.

Most species of shore and water birds of the Southern United States live within the Thicket. Great rookeries of herons, egrets, and roseate spoonbills can be found in the Trinity River bottoms and in some of the swamps.

Some authorities believe the Big Thicket once knew such animals as buffalo, javelina and even moose. Others believe that most, if not all, the animals that ever lived there can still be found.

The largest animals now known in the Thicket are bears, panthers, both rare, and plentiful deer.

Sometimes dangerous are the "wood rooters" or hardy, long-snouted hogs that escaped civilization generations ago and roam the Thicket at will.

Many authorities consider the Big Thicket the best deer range in Texas. It is a hunter's paradise.

Panthers are seen occasionally by hunters, and often reported "heard" by others. Mrs. Ethel Hill has referred to one near her home as a pet because she sees it often. Some woodsmen reported seeing black panthers, apparently a darker version of the once common "big yellow cat."

There is ample evidence of bears, sometimes uncomfortably close to homes and highways.

State Representative Emmett Lack of Kountze, reported that his car struck a bear on the paved highway west of Honey Island before dawn one morning.

Smaller animals from rabbits to beaver abound in the Big Thicket. The list includes fox, mink, otter, raccoon, possum, skunk, muskrats, squirrel and many others, plus, of course, the ever-present armadillo.

Few people penetrate the wilderness deep enough to find them, but there are beaver colonies and dams on Menard Creek and probably other streams within the Thicket. They also can be found in isolated areas along the Trinity River.

The reptile life is also abundant, with rattlesnakes and moccasins a constant danger to the unwary. Alligators up to 8 and 10 feet in length can be found along the streams and in many swamp areas.

BEAUTY UNFOLDS IN THE THICKET

Only a hint of the brilliance and variety of wildlife in the Big Thicket is conveyed by these random pictures, though they represent a cross-section of the beauty that un-

folds each year through a half million acres of wooded hills and fern-banked swamps.

The scarlet buckeye brightens the deep woods, the phlox carpets the roadsides. The native azalea, commonly called bush honeysuckle, lines the hundreds of ravines and masses in the swampy clearings. Warmer days see pitcher plants by thousands trapping unwary insects for food and egrets nesting in hidden rookeries.

There is no day of the year when the Big Thicket is lacking in color or action for those who want to see.

GHOSTS OF THE THICKET

(By Louis Hofferbert)

The Big Thicket has many modern communities, large and small. It also is spotted with ghost towns and semi-ghost towns. Some are gone with hardly a trace, some remain as shadows of their former activity, some live by names transferred to new locations.

Some of these almost forgotten towns go back to the days of Spanish missions, but most are relics of the lumber boom that started at the turn of the century. By necessity, these ghost towns lie near the present or former railroad lines.

There are many names, actually more names than towns.

This peculiarity has a simple explanation. The towns were either logging camps or sawmill settlements, or both. Frequently they carried the name of the mill or landowner, and as mills changed hands the towns changed names.

Sometimes a town would have the same name more than once, with others in between. Thus Nona, south of Kountze, has been Hooksville, Nona, Hook's Switch, Ariola and several others—seven or eight names in all.

Switching of names was common as the lumber boom faded and the "peckerwood" sawmills gave way to larger mills in the cities. For example, the once large mill town named Thicket was on the railroad west of Honey Island. Two miles away was a smaller community named, Whiteoak. Thicket had a postoffice, Whiteoak did not. When the sawmill left and the original Thicket faded away the name was moved to Whiteoak so it could have the postoffice.

As a result, visitors today sometimes hear of Whiteoak but cannot find it, and are told that Thicket is a ghost town. And when they visit the present Thicket they are not even near the ghost town.

The same is true of the present modern community of Village Mills. The original Village Mills lies a mile or more up the railroad, and those who think the present location is a ghost town could not be more mistaken.

Honey Island possibly is the best example of a semi-ghost town.

It was once a large sawmill town, with a population of several thousand, many stores, churches and the largest school in Hardin County.

Today Honey Island is a crossroads community of some 50 to 100 residents. Standing at its original site, it has a general store, service station, church and scattered homes, all modern, but still is only a shadow of its former self.

SIGNIFICANT STEP FOR FREEDOM ACADEMY BILL

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, House Un-American Activities Committee approval of the Freedom Academy bill by a unanimous vote marks a significant step forward in the long effort which has been made to enact a comprehensive nonmilitary program for the United

States and the free world in the global struggle against communism.

In approval of the bill, the House Un-American Activities Committee has produced in its report an illuminating record of the history of the proposal since its inception in 1959 and reiterated most positively the need for such an institution as the Freedom Academy "to assist in the development of methods and means employable in both the governmental and private sectors to counter all forms of Communist political warfare, subversion, and insurgency, while seeking to preserve and build free and viable societies."

The committee's favorable action marks the most important advance the bill has made in the House since originally introduced 6 years ago.

I am hopeful that the affirmative action by the House committee will lead to consideration by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the near future on this bill which, in the Senate, I have introduced with the cosponsorship of 11 other Senators. In the Senate it is identified as S. 1232.

Mr. President, the findings of the House committee sound anew the warning that we cannot depend only upon military defenses in the cold war effort to preserve freedom.

I think particularly impressive in the conclusions of the committee is this statement:

In total war, military defense is only partial defense. Today, the major gap in world resistance to communism, the largely undefended front, is the front of nonmilitary or political warfare. The United States has led the organization and development of the free world's military defense in the global struggle. It is imperative that it now take the lead in developing its total defense by closing the serious gap that exists on the front which, in the long run, could be as decisive as the military front.

The committee outlined six major points in its contention that "if this country and other non-Communist nations are to realize their full capacity to engage in the type of global struggle which has been forced upon them, it is essential that a thoroughgoing program of research, education, and training in the area of Communist political warfare be established."

The committee stated the requirements of such a program as follows:

1. Policymakers and Government personnel at many levels must understand communism in depth, with special emphasis on Communist conflict techniques.

2. At the upper levels of Government we must have, in addition, officials who understand the full range of methods and means by which this Nation and its allies can meet the Communist attack and work toward our global objectives systematically. This means that they will have to master a broad range of nonmilitary measures which have yet to be developed and systematized.

3. Below this level, agency personnel must be trained to understand and implement this integrated strategy in all of its dimensions.

4. The public must have greater understanding of communism, its objectives, tactics, and methods, especially Communist conflict techniques and the nature of the global struggle, to insure public support of the Nation's efforts to counter Communist ag-

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gression. More thorough public knowledge of communism will help prevent the extremism which, frequently arising from misunderstanding or lack of information, creates national dissension and impairs the country's efforts in the global struggle.

5. The private sector must also be helped in understanding how it can participate in the global struggle in a sustained and systematic manner.

6. It is necessary to assist, and to enlist the support of, other non-Communist countries by training selected foreign nationals. Equal support and understanding among other peoples and our allies are essential if we are to continue moving forward in a concentrated effort.

Another portion of the House committee report which I would like to bring to the Senate's attention states as follows:

The Nation does not even possess, as Dr. Possony¹ testified, a library adequate to meet the needs of research and training in the area of political warfare. Materials and documentation indispensable to full study and understanding of the Communist threat in all parts of the world have not been collected in any single, convenient depository and, in fact, much is not available anywhere in the country. While there are a few private institutions, such as the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, which maintain noteworthy collections, it is unlikely that any private institution or university could adequately finance or house a library of the scope and size required. Such a library could, however, be developed by the Freedom Commission and Academy.

The various research centers established at a limited number of universities in recent years are of an academic type, devoted principally to area studies and exposition of the internal organization and affairs of Soviet and Chinese bloc countries. They do not specialize in Communist external political warfare. Moreover, it is not practical to expect private institutions to perform this function in a manner and on a scale adequate to meet the requirements of a global situation. In addition to the problem of funds, they are isolated from the operational agencies of Government and it is not practical to give them access to the classified information so necessary to form a basis for research and study.

Within Government, too, there are no programs or facilities adequate for systematized study, and research in depth, on the many facets of political warfare. Despite excellence in their specialized fields, the war colleges are not equipped to develop experts in political warfare. They are designed as graduate schools for military officers and offer instruction primarily on matters related to conventional warfare, rather than those forms of struggle which extend far beyond the direct responsibility of the military. The Foreign Service Institute, operated by the Department of State primarily for the training of its own personnel, concentrates, as might be expected, on diplomacy, administration, and foreign languages. The instruction it provides on communism and political warfare is extremely limited and far from adequate for the times. The U.S. Information Agency's own training program only touches on the subject of communism, and the Agency makes use of the 2-week Foreign Service Institute seminar for its professional personnel. In short, no research and educational institution has been established, in or out of Government, having as an objective and purpose study in depth of the continuing problems raised by Communist conflict techniques.

¹Dr. Stefan T. Possony, director, international political studies program, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace.

Implicit in the language and purpose of the bill is the fact that the Freedom Academy is an educational and research institution established for this specific purpose. It is not a policymaking or operational agency. It will be dedicated to teaching an understanding of nonmilitary warfare as waged by the Communists and of devising new methods of combating such warfare.

The claim of the Department of State and other executive agencies that this research and educational program can be handled by existing agencies with less overlapping and confusion, or by an enlarged or improved Foreign Service Institute (the proposed National Academy of Foreign Affairs) is not supported by the record. These existing agencies have specialized functions and already heavy responsibilities—the conduct of diplomacy, administration of foreign aid, propaganda activities, and so on. They are not equipped, and should not be expected, to take on the additional, difficult task of operating a major educational, research, and training institution that will deal with such complicated subjects as Communist ideology, doctrine, strategy, tactics, nonmilitary warfare, and the devising of ways and means to combat them. Moreover, it is not desirable, for obvious reasons, that a purely research and educational institution be managed by, or subservient to, an operational agency of the U.S. Government. The fact that, to date, no executive agency has attempted to establish an educational and training program for total political warfare indicates that it is highly unlikely this vital task will be undertaken unless an independent agency is established with clear direction and authority to do so, divorced from all other responsibilities. It is considered that the Advisory Committee will be a sufficient instrument for coordinating the activities of the Freedom Commission and Academy with the activities of operating agencies of Government, with benefit to both and so as to avoid any overlapping or confusion of function.

The evidence amply sustains the conclusion that there is a serious gap in the defenses of the United States, and the non-Communist world generally, on the political warfare fronts; that there is a vital and pressing need for an extensive and thoroughgoing program of education, research, and training in this area to close the gap; that the required program is of such size and scope that it can be adequately organized and financed only by the Federal Government; and that a completely independent agency established for this special purpose, functioning in close contact with appropriate operational agencies, would be best suited to accomplish this objective.

Mr. President, as the coauthor of this proposed legislation which can, in my opinion, move our Nation along more fruitful paths of action and lead us from the impasse which now engulfs the world, I want to pay tribute to the members of the House Committee on Un-American Activities for their most constructive action in approving this bill. They have set the wheels in motion by which the objectives set forth in this long-considered program can be attained. The opportunity is now ours to keep those wheels rolling through action. The time for deliberation has passed. The need, now, is for enactment of this bill to produce results.

DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR ERNEST S. BROWN OF NEVADA

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, this past weekend brought unhappy news from

my State. I was informed that death claimed former U.S. Senator Ernest S. Brown on Friday, July 23.

Many of my Senate colleagues will remember Senator Brown, although he served only a brief 2 months in this body in 1954. He was appointed in October of 1954 to fill the vacancy left by the death of Senator Patrick McCarran. Following my election to that post the next month, Senator Brown retired from public service, but he remained a leading Nevadan and an active Republican leader as he resumed his private law practice in Reno.

Although we were on opposite sides of the political fence, and although our views often differed, I always held Ernest S. Brown in high regard, not only as a gallant and able political opponent but as a close and respected friend.

Senator Brown lived a constructive and valuable life. Born in neighboring Alturas, Calif., in 1903, he moved with his family to Reno 3 years later. He graduated from the University of Nevada in 1926 and subsequently entered law practice in Nevada.

He served briefly in the Nevada Legislature as an assemblyman from Reno in 1933. Two years later he was elected district attorney of Washoe County, a post he held until he resigned in 1941 to join the armed services.

Senator Brown served with distinction in the U.S. Army during World War II, entering as a second lieutenant and leaving in 1945, as a colonel.

It was a privilege to know this remarkable man and I know he will be missed in his home State. I know all his former Senate colleagues join me in extending deepest sympathies to his family.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT FOR CO-OPERATION WITH BRAZIL AND AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT WITH UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to inform the Senate that pursuant to section 123c of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Atomic Energy Commission has submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy a proposed Agreement for Cooperation with the Government of the United States of Brazil concerning civil uses of atomic energy. The proposed agreement was received by the Joint Committee on July 1. Section 123c of the act requires that the proposed agreement lie before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for a period of 30 days while Congress is in session before becoming effective.

I would also like to inform the Senate that a proposed amendment to the Agreement for Cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom concerning the civil uses of atomic energy was submitted to the Joint Committee very recently and that a Joint Committee hearing on this amendment was held in executive session on July 19, 1965. The amendment merely extends the effective period of the existing agreement for a 1-year period, to July 20, 1966.

The basic agreement between these two countries was due to expire on July